

The Intelligencer.

Office Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Russia has found a nobody for the Bulgarian throne, and the Great Powers are powerfully pleased.

Sensar Cox is bustling upon his friends elaborate specimens of the oriental hookah. The advantage in the hookah is that it doesn't bite and doesn't eat its head off.

The President has not yet decorated Postmaster-General Vilas with the insignia of the Noble Order of the Grand Bunches for making political speeches and turning the crank of the machine.

Information received from the Clay and Roane Legislative district says that Gaudin is elected by thirty majority, and the election of Morris is probable though the result is not yet determined. The Democratic majority in the Legislature is falling. One of these days we shall have the complete official returns.

"What the Democratic party most needs at this time is harmony on the tariff question." This is the sage remark of the bright New York Star, which twinkles for the Administration. We are tempted to say by way of comment, "Don't you wish you was got it?" It is, in fact, the unobtainable. It will never reach again on the Democratic roster.

Dr. Holmes, in glorifying Harvard at the expense of Princeton, may talk about "a dry crowd that nothing ever learns," but when Princeton meets Harvard in the shock of the foot-ball rush, Harvard bites the "Princeton sands" and the champions are

lost.

Princeton's "miserable Christianity" is of the first order.

JOHN BAKER, who made Mr. Morrison sick at heart and will sit in the seat of the same in the next Congress, is described by an unfriendly pen as of the Hon. Bardwell Slope type. It is further said that "his eloquence is not affected through a mystic, but breaks with rugged splendor from the unadorned crater of his lungs." Now we need to know why Jehu was able to do William in an exuberant manner.

At the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, where a box costs the owner about \$25,000, you see fashion in all its glory. A writer says: "The papers have all got hold of the idea that the women are wearing their dresses higher than usual this year, so it is well to let the idea that the boxes no longer look like bath tubs permeate the provincial press." The bath tub effect remains though, just the same. Fashion will have it.

With the information which the INTELLIGENCER has placed in the hands of the local authorities, the Wheeling accomplices in the bold burglaries of 1884 can probably be brought to justice. The whole story has not been printed, because it is of more importance to catch the guilty than to furnish newspaper reading.

Enough has been given to the public, however, to show that the INTELLIGENCER has dipped pretty deeply into the crime and has a fair idea of the true inwardness of it. If the law cannot make itself felt in this case, the newspaper may at a later time feel justified in making a further revelation. We think the authorities will do their duty.

MR. HENRY WATSON, according to report, is to sever his connection with the Courier-Journal and accept a position on the New York Herald. Mr. Watson is not the chief owner of the Courier-Journal, nor, it is said, does he have things his own way in the management of that newspaper. However this may be, if Mr. Bennett has at last resolved to have an editor for the Herald he couldn't do better than make Mr. Watson the head of a newspaper which needs one. A competent man with full swing could put the Herald where it has the reputation to be, and where it cannot be without a directing mind. Who attaches weight to a New York Herald opinion?

Those gentlemanly Americans, including a graduate of an eastern University, who are forming a syndicate to conquer the Northern States of Mexico, and who propose to revolutionize them with United States school books with the incidental help of the Monroe doctrine, would better be engaged in a safer venture. The object is a laudable one, and the field one of great possibilities. But what has been the fate of all the intruders into the ancient halls of the Montezuma? Arithmetic problems, geometrical figures or grammatical conundrums will not conquer where the gun and the sabre are still the implements of warfare. Try Weiner worst.

A Large Execution.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The largest execution ever given the sheriff to serve was handed in by Ex-Governor Hamilton to-day, being for \$123,007.15. It was issued against the county clerk, M. W. Ryan, Henry J. Christie, Conrad L. Nicholson, Adolph Brand and Conrad Seipp. It was ordered in consequence of a late decision in the superior court in reference to the West Town collectors' cases. Mr. Ryan was collector of the West Town and retained the second proceeds which in it amounted to \$3,007.15, with interest from April 11, 1883. The other men with Mr. Ryan are his bondsmen as collector and will be called on to pay the deficiency as Mr. Ryan refuses to do so.

A Duel Nipped in the Bud.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 16.—Hon. George D. Wise was arrested this morning on a warrant charging him with being about to commit a breach of the peace. The arrest on the result of the publication in to-day's papers of a card by Mr. Wise, denouncing in the strongest language, Colonel Wm. Lamb, Ex-Mayor of Norfolk. Mr. Wise was put under a thousand dollar bond to keep the peace.

"How divine a thing a woman may be made," when her cold is cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

"Mother, can't you get out to bed?" "No, my little son, I can't. I feel so well. You know you've got a terrible cold."

But they got a bottle of Salvation Oil, and he went and caught an owl and ate it like a man.

MR. BLAINE'S ANSWER

TO THE TWISTERS OF TRUTH.

The Massachusetts Mugwumps Maligned the ex-Secretary in regard to the Civil Service Reform—His Replies in His Usual Vigorous Vein.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 16.—The following letter will be published here to-morrow:

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 15, 1886.

To the Editor of the Kennebec Journal:

I thank you for calling my attention to a circular issued by the so-called Independent Committee during the recent canvass in Massachusetts, touching my position on the question of Civil Service Reform.

Alas! from some of several weeks has prevented my seeing it sooner.

The circular embodies a singular perversion of what I said, and a still more singular perversion of what I still more in my speech, the 10th of October, at Huntington, N. H. How the error, which is not probable will ever leave my waters again. She was launched at the Washington Navy-yard in 1850, and commissioned as the Madagascara in 1854, but her name was soon changed to the Tennessee. She did good work in engagements at Gulf ports during the war, and has been in most of the ports of the world since that time. Being the most comfortable ship in the navy, she was put at the head of the home squadron several years ago.

She has been lying in the navy-yard for several days, and yesterday a small steam cutter bumped against the port bow and broke a hole three feet long in the side of the ship. The break made public, the vessel was ordered to be repaired, and the vessel was dangerously rotten, rendering the retirement of the vessel a certainty.

INSURANCE DECISIONS.

The Right of States to Levy Exceptional Taxes on Insurance Companies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A decision was rendered to-day by the Supreme Court in the insurance company tax case of the Fire Association of Philadelphia against the people of the State of New York.

In 1865 the legislature of New York passed a law providing that if any other state should impose on New York insurance companies doing business within the limits of such state a higher rate of license or taxation than that imposed by the State of New York upon its own companies, the superintendent of the New York insurance department should have the right to collect from the companies of such state a tax equal to the rate of license or tax equal to that collected in such State from New York companies. In other words, if Pennsylvania should tax New York insurance companies more heavily than New York taxed its own companies, the latter State would impose a discriminating tax upon Pennsylvania companies.

By an act passed April 4, 1873, the State of Pennsylvania did so tax New York companies, and New York law in 1885 was amended so that the rate of license or tax equal to that collected in such State from New York companies. The question raised by the case is whether the New York law authorizing the taxation of insurance companies at higher rates than those levied on New York companies is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides that no State shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The court held that the above quoted clause of the Fourteenth Amendment has no application to the case, that the Pennsylvania corporation came into the State of New York by consent of the State, with a license to do business, and has received such license annually to run for a year, and it is within the State for a year under such license and subject to the conditions prescribed by statute.

The State has power to exclude entirely from its power to do business in New York, and to impose such conditions on the license for the future, the foreign corporation, until it pays such license fee, is not admitted within the State or within its jurisdiction. The Pennsylvania corporation was at all times subject, as a prerequisite to its power to do business in New York, to the license laws which its own State might impose on New York companies doing business in Pennsylvania. By going into the State of New York in 1872 it assented to the conditions of the license laws of the State of New York, and its admission within the jurisdiction of New York. The judgment of the court below is affirmed.

Opinion by Justice Blatchford, Justice Harlan dissenting.

In the case of the Home Insurance Company of New York, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, judgment was affirmed with costs by a divided court. The controversy is now related to a tax imposed upon the insurance company by virtue of chapter 542, section 3 of the laws of the State of New York for 1880, and chapter 361, section 3 of the laws of 1881. During the year 1880 the company paid to the State its capital stock in full, in bonds of the United States, in the sum of \$1,000,000. It claims that for that year it is taxable only upon the part of its capital not so invested. The State, on the other hand, maintains that the insurance company is taxable on the basis of its entire capital. The court below took the latter view, and as the members of this court (in the absence of Justice Woods) are equally divided in opinion upon this question, the judgment of the Supreme Court of New York in favor of the State stands as the decision of this court.

Justice Sharp in Court.

New York, Nov. 16.—Jacob Sharp, accompanied by his counsel, appeared in General Sessions this morning. He was represented by Albert Stickney and Judge Fallertson. John Steehan was present, representing Foley. They appeared to sign the petition before Recorder Smythe, asking for an order appointing the minister of the grand jury in the inquiry which resulted in the indictment of Sharp and the others for bribery. Sharp found a seat among the reporters, and for the time being he diverted the attention of the large audience from the principal attraction, ex-Alderman McQuade and his trial.

Thomas B. Kerr came in quietly and seated himself near the rail. After calling the roll of the seven judges, the court stated their motion. Recorder Smythe was unwilling to hear it to-day, and the hearing was postponed until Saturday at 11 a. m. in the Kotter building. District Judge Mayne saying that he would oppose the motion.

A Timely Lift.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 16.—The third largest pension ever granted by the United States Government to a soldier was allowed yesterday in favor of Josiah Blaine, of Spring City, this county, the check being drawn for \$11,800. The recipient served through the late war and, besides being totally blind, had no use of his limbs. A few years ago a special act of the Legislature granted him a pension of \$500 a month, which for some time has been his only means of support. He has a wife and several children. For twenty years he has been blind.

Death by Death.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Last night Charles Fife, while on his way to his house in Warren avenue, was assaulted by several unknown men and beaten into insensibility. When the wounded man was taken home, it was found that his jaw was broken in two places and his chest was broken in his neck just under the chin. He remained unconscious from the time he was assaulted until his death occurred, and no one has yet been found who saw the attack.

"PRIDE OF THE NAVY."

The Flagship Tennessee Proves Unfit for Further Service.

New York, Nov. 16.—It is an open secret at the navy-yard that the big line of battle ship Tennessee, the largest vessel in the American Navy, and one of the best known, at present the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, has made her last voyage. An effort has been made to keep her in commission until May next, when it is expected that the Richmond will be ready for the Admiralty, but it is not probable she will ever leave these waters again. She was launched at the Washington Navy-yard in 1850, and commissioned as the Madagascara in 1854, but her name was soon changed to the Tennessee. She did good work in engagements at Gulf ports during the war, and has been in most of the ports of the world since that time. Being the most comfortable ship in the navy, she was put at the head of the home squadron several years ago.

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